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northwestern Europe; two Mercator maps show the distribution of tin, platinum, aluminum, and eight other minerals. The Commercial Gazetteer is continued with maps of Genoa, Gibraltar, and Glasgow.

ATLAS UNIVERSEL DE GÉOGRAPHIE.—Ouvrage commencé par Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader. 90 Maps. No. 77, United States (north-east region). Scale, 1:3,000,000, or 47.34 statute miles to an inch. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1906.

The map is a fine specimen of compilation and engraving. It is based upon the sheets of our topographic survey as far as they have appeared, and where they are lacking the best cartographic data available have been used. A list of the sources from which the map was made is given. The sheet embraces middle Quebec on the north, Norfolk on the south, Mount Desert on the east, and Chicago on the west. The scale is a little larger than that of the best atlas map of the United States and is the most effective small-scale atlas sheet of the region shown that we have seen. The generalization of the contours, from our topographic sheets in the Appalachian region, is especially worthy of note, the mountain ranges being very carefully produced and standing out with the effect of relief.

BOOK NOTICES.

Annual Report of the Mississippi River Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, being Appendix MMM of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1906. Iv and 140 pages (pages 2469–2609). 12 plates. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1906.

This report is a smaller volume than any one which has been issued by the Commission for a number of years. Excessive floods, which have yielded data for reports, and special surveys have been the reasons for the larger volumes. The small size of the report for this year is, in a measure, an indication that no new situations have developed during the fiscal year, that the spring floods were of no great moment, and that no report of any investigating board is published. The report follows the plan of previous reports. It opens with a retrospect of the work of the year, signed by the members of the Commission, and is followed by the statement of appropriations and allotments. The remainder of the volume is given over to reports of those in charge of the various departments and districts.

In many of these reports there is information of value to the geographer. To one unfamiliar with the arrangement of the report it is a time-consuming task to obtain any desired data. No index is appended. The report serves its end without one.

The reviewer has compiled for his own convenience an index of the later reports of the Commission. With the expectation that some reader may desire information from the reports, an abbreviated index of the last report is added:

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F	R. M. B.

Handbuch der Wirtschaftskunde Deutschlands. Herausgegeben im Auftrage des Deutschen Verbandes für das Kaufmännische Unterrichtsweisen. 3 vols. Numerous Tables and Maps in the Text. Vol. 1, v and 331 pp.; Vol. 2, 253 pp.; Vol. 3, 1047 pp. large 8vo. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1901–1904. (Price, M. 30.)

About 60 economic specialists in Germany contributed to the production of this very valuable work, which was four years in course of production. The whole field of industries in Germany was covered by expert writers. The result is a work embracing most phases of the economic life of the great nation. The work originated in the general demand from schools in which economic and commercial geography is prominent for a comprehensive hand-book to be used in their courses of study. The existing text-books were inadequate for the needs of this branch of education. The German Association for Commercial Education, therefore, decided to assume the larger part of responsibility for the production of a work which should serve the purposes both of a hand-book and the text-book.

The subject is soundly based and developed with scientific method. The first volume gives 70 large and closely-printed pages to a description of the geography, geology, and soils of Germany, its climatic conditions, its industrial plants, and the animal life of commercial importance. Vol. 2 treats of agriculture, forestry, gardening, wine-growing, stock-raising, bee culture, and the products of the hunt and fisheries; in other words, it deals with the vegetable and animal products which enter into the commerce of the nation. Vol. 3,